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VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER 231.

MARION, OHIO, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

KERBY GOES ON STAND

May Drag Garfield Into the Ballinger-Pinchot Affair.

KNOW JOB WOULD GO

Confidential Clerk to the Government.

Explains Giving Out Lawler Memorandum.

Tells on the Stand of Having Had a Conference With Former Secretary Garfield and that at that Time he Agreed to Testify Before the Committee if Called—Was Not a Confidential Clerk to Secretary Ballinger.

By United Press Wire.
 Washington, May 17.—Attorney Brandeis this afternoon asked the Ballinger investigating committee to demand that the interior department produce all correspondence between Secretary Ballinger and George W. Perkins, of the Morgan-Guggenheim interests.

Stenographer Kerby had testified that Perkins asked Ballinger personally to recommend an engineer for work in Alaska and that considerable correspondence was exchanged.

Washington, May 17.—Charging that Secretary Ballinger made false statements under oath, Frederick M. Kerby, dismissed yesterday as stenographer in the interior department today recited before the congressional committee his statement regarding the "Lawler draft" of the letter used by President Taft in exonerating Ballinger.

Under questions by Representative Denby, Kerby made the new charge that Ballinger entered the office of secretary with the intention of discharging F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, and that Ballinger had offered the place to R. H. Thompson, city engineer of Seattle. He said that when Assistant Attorney General Lawler wrote to the committee saying no copy of his "draft" was in the department, the statement was "perhaps technically true" but he swore that he "was morally certain" that up to a month ago, there was a copy of the Lawler draft in the desk of Private Secretary Carr in Ballinger's office.

When the requests came from the committee for all the data that passed between the secretary and the attorney general, Kerby said that Stenographer Massey, who worked with him remarked to Carr:

"You know what that means?"

Kerby asserted that Carr replied: "Yes, and they will have a hard time getting it."

"Were you justly or unjustly discharged, in your opinion?" asked Vertrees.

"I prefer not to answer that question, unless the committee directs me to," answered Kerby.

"Allow me to ask you, Mr. Kerby," said Senator Root, impressively "did you think you were fulfilling your honorable duty to your superior when you went to people you knew to be unfriendly to him with this information?"

"I think," said Kerby, slowly "that I was fulfilling my honorable obligations to my ex-superior whose integrity I know was being falsely attacked, and my honorable obligations to the people of this country and the government for whom I worked."

"In other words," added Representative James, "you did not think it honorable to conceal the truth to benefit your superior when it must be done to the detriment of the interests of the country?"

"I do not," replied Kerby.

Washington, May 17.—Frederick

RALPH HINKLIN.



At 260 Cummins avenue, Marion, lives charming Ralph, son of Dr. and Mrs. Hinklin. Ralph is one of the dandies of this contest, as his photograph indicates. This charming little lad has a host of friends in the city who are interested in the race he is making for the Grand Prize, and the honor to be bestowed on some candidate on the coming May 28. It is no great wonder this little man is making such a good race, for he is perfect embodiment of all that is good and winsome, possessing all the beautiful characteristics that go to make up a sweet baby.

If you are figuring on beating Ralph, you are reckoning without your host. He is in the race to win and you will hear from him when the final wind-up occurs.



Representative Charles E. White, of Illinois legislature who is the man that says he received \$1,000 from Representative Browne, the House minority leader, to vote for Senator Lorimer. White will be a leading figure throughout the various graft trials which are to take place in Illinois legislative circles.

M. Kerby, a former stenographer of Secretary Ballinger's office, who made the affidavit revealing the character of the Lawler memorandum, took the stand before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee.

Chairman Nelson, after placing in the record the president's letter of May 16, in reply to the Kerby charges, asked that Kerby himself be called to the stand. Brandeis asked to have inserted in the record the affidavit and the denial issued May 14 by Private Secretary of the President Carpenter but this was refused by Chairman Nelson.

Attorney Vertrees was asked by Chairman Nelson to examine Kerby. The witness stated that he was a clerk, class four, in the secretary's office.

"A confidential clerk?" asked Vertrees.

"Occasionally we handled confidential matters," Kerby answered.

In response to a question why he felt called upon to give out confidential information, Kerby said:

"I considered that my position as one of the clerks in the government service was not as a confidential clerk to the secretary, but a confidential clerk to the government."

He said he had not considered it necessary to give out any documents heretofore and that the Lawler memorandum was the first and only instance.

The witness admitted that he had been very friendly with former Secretary Garfield but denied that he had received any communications from Garfield in regard to his statement.

Asked whether he had seen Garfield he said that between February 10 and 15 he sought a conference with Garfield who was then in the city preparing to testify before the committee.

The witness said he agreed to testify before the committee if it were necessary.

"I knew I might be called," he said, "but I did not want to appear unless necessary, because I knew that would mean I would lose my job."

"Why?" asked Representative Denby.

"Well," said Kerby, "I knew what happened to Glavis."

Continuing, he stated that the fact that he knew of the preparation of the Lawler draft had already been given to Garfield through another source.

At this conference with Garfield which was held at Pinchot's house, Kerby said Garfield told him that too many had already been sacrificed and that he appreciated Kerby's delicate position.

Kerby said that the mention he had made of the Lawler memorandum was to Hugh A. Brown, formerly private secretary to Secretary Garfield. Brown told Kerby that Garfield's attorney had requested him to testify about his conversation with Kerby.

Wishing to tell his own story, Kerby said he asked Brown to arrange a meeting for him with Garfield. This led to the meeting at Pinchot's house.

Kerby said that he gave his story to Robert P. Wilson, of the Cleveland Press of Cleveland, Ohio.

"You know that Wilson and his people are against Ballinger, don't you?" asked Vertrees.

"I do not," replied Kerby.

The witness was frequently interrupted by Chairman Nelson until Representative Graham asked him to let the witness proceed with some chance to tell his own story.

"Were you told by Garfield and Pinchot to find out everything about the secretary's office?"

"No, sir; absolutely no," answered Kerby emphatically. "Garfield was particular to say that he did not want me to act as a spy."

Kerby said that the conference with Garfield took place in Pinchot's house, about 10:30 p. m. He said that he later conferred with Attorney Brandeis that night. Among the things he said he told the attorney was the fact that he knew Ballinger had determined to discharge F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, and had written to R. H. Thompson, city engineer of Seattle, offering him the place.

Representative Denby asked Kerby

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WILL RIDE IN CARRIAGE

Roosevelt Settles the Question of His Place in the Procession.

PREVENTS EMBARRASMENT

Cuts Off Many Public Appearances.

Miss Ethel Gets too Near the Cortege.

Shrieking With Laughter She Rides in to Immediate Vicinity of the Procession—Young Girl Grew Tired of the Solemn Atmosphere of Dorchester House and Went for a Ride With an English Girl Caller in Rotten Row.

London, May 17.—(By a Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)—Colonel Roosevelt today settled the mooted question of what "precedence" should be shown him at the funeral of King Edward on Friday, by announcing that he will not ride horseback in the procession, but with his suite will occupy a carriage.

As the list of those who will ride horseback includes practically all of the visiting royalty, the question of assigning Roosevelt a proper ranking will not bother those in charge. All the horsemen, of course, will ride ahead of the carriage. The colonel's decision is believed to have been prompted by his desire to save King George embarrassment.

Roosevelt also decided today to make no public appearance in London aside from his Romanes lecture at Guild hall and the reception that will follow the lecture.

London, May 17.—Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of Colonel Roosevelt, was the innocent cause of considerable embarrassment today, when she rode shrieking with laughter in the immediate vicinity of the procession accompanying King Edward's body from Buckingham palace to Westminster hall.

Miss Ethel grew tired of the solemn atmosphere of Dorchester house, the home of Ambassador Reid, and accepted the invitation of an English girl caller to go riding in Rotten row.

She dug up a riding habit several sizes too large, which started both her and her friend to girlish laughter.

Their exuberance mounted higher during the ride and it was not long until the girls, wholly unmindful of the solemn procession that they were approaching, had ridden almost up to the line of march. Hundreds of people witnessing the procession, heard the peals of merriment and turned to surprise.

Miss Ethel and her friend quickly realized their mistake and rode hastily away.

RAIN CHECKS FOREST FIRES.

Duluth, Minn., May 17.—While considerable rain fell in the Iron range district and in parts of upper Michigan and Wisconsin during the last twenty-four hours, the precipitation was not sufficient to allay the danger from forest fires. A severe conflagration was reported in the heavily timbered region north of Hibbing today, and the timber cruisers say it will take a drenching rain of two or three days' duration to check it.

Six townships of valuable pine timber north of Hibbing are in danger of destruction. Over sixty million feet of this pine has already been consumed. Rain today put a damper on the forest fire which raged fiercely south of Bemidji yesterday and threatened to consume the town.

DOZEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Canton, O., May 17.—A boiler in the plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company in Sheffield avenue blew up about 2 o'clock this afternoon, shaking the south end of the town and wrecking the plant. Twelve dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins and the injured will probably reach twenty-five.

Every ambulance in the city has been hurried to the scene with doctors to care for the injured and dying. At this hour few details of the accident can be learned. No cause is yet known for the explosion.

The entire plant is in flames.

Will Sidewipe Mother Earth

Halley's Comet's Tail to Brush this Planet Wednesday Evening.

NO NEED FOR ALARM

Gases Will Not Penetrate the Air.

Some Phenomena Will be Noticeable.

Scientists Assert That All of Wednesday Night the Earth Will be Flounging Around in the Comet's Tail—All Telescopes are Trained on the Nomadic Body and Observers are Endeavoring to Learn More of Its Nature and Make-up.

By United Press Wire.
 Washington, May 17.—About 27,000,000 miles off into space Halley's comet is performing all sorts of lofty tumbling today and is hurrying toward Old Mother Earth at the rate of forty miles a second.

Out at the Naval observatory in the midst of telescopes, spectroscopes and other queer-looking instruments, Professor Asaph Hall and his corps of scientists spent several hours with the comet this morning. According to Professor Hall the tail of the comet will sidewipe the earth tomorrow evening and we will be flounging about in it the better part of Wednesday night. But all the sky sharps here agree that there is no cause for apprehension. The noxious vapors of the tail, if it possesses any, will be unable to penetrate the earth's heavy wrapping of atmosphere, and beyond a few aerial fireworks and some illumination of the sky, the comet will slide by without extraordinary incident.

According to the observers at the Naval observatory, the caudal appendage of the comet this morning stretched for some ninety-two or ninety-three degrees across the heavens, or about 25,000,000 miles. As the scientists watched, the tail was most visible. A fan-shaped ray of light climbed up over the horizon shortly after 2 o'clock this morning.

Branching and expanding as it arose until when it circled fairly into a sort of rainbow against the dark sky, the flaming ball that marks the head and body of the heavenly wanderer have into sight. According to today's observations, it is estimated that the earth will have to pass through several million miles of the comet's tail, but the composition of the tail, from spectroscopic readings has been determined to be next thing to a vacuum. The sky sharps estimate that it contains less than a single molecule or particle of solid matter to the cubic yard. That is why they are not worrying about the contact of the tail with the earth.

"If you could take a cubic mile of the comet's tail, and condense it to its solid dimensions," said Professor Hall, today, "you would lose it. There would not be enough of it to take notice of."

On Saturday and Sunday nights just after sunset will be the best time of all to see the comet. It will appear these evenings, just south of the point in the western sky where the sun sinks behind the horizon. It will be brightest on these evenings, and will then steadily grow dimmer.

The truth about Halley's comet, written for the United Press by Professor Harold Jacoby, Rutherford professor of astronomy at Columbia university.

New York, May 17.—Will Halley's comet injure the earth tomorrow night? I think not. Comets have struck this earth in the past and will continue to hit it in the future. In the Museum of Natural History in New York City there is a meteor weighing 27 1/2 tons. There may be several chips in the head of Halley's comet, and if the head of the comet strikes the earth, the earth would have some local disturbance at least.

The head of Halley's comet will not come nearer to our planet than by about 14,000,000 miles. Astronomers disagree on the figures but not on the facts.

However, the tail of Halley's comet may be long enough to bridge the interval between the head of the comet and the earth. If so, and astronomers feel fairly sure that the tail is long enough to do so, the earth will pass through the tail of the comet.

We know that the head of the comet is solid. We also know that its tail is less dense than the air in the best vacuum we can make with a mercury air pump. This is thinner than thin. The molecules will be separated each by several cubic feet.

So the timid may take new hope. This earth of ours will continue to do business as of old.

In ancient days the mass of the people attributed strange things to the presence of Halley's comet. For example, they would have said Halley's comet caused the death of King Edward. Of course, such fallacies and the fear that the comet will put an end to the earth are no longer held by the people.

Roslon, May 17.—Predicting that Halley's comet, before this week is past, will rival the great comet of 1811, for brilliancy though differing widely as to its constituent elements, Harvard's astronomers today completed preparations for the observation of the phenomena while the wanderer is in transit across the sun. The transit will begin tomorrow evening at 10:50 and continue until

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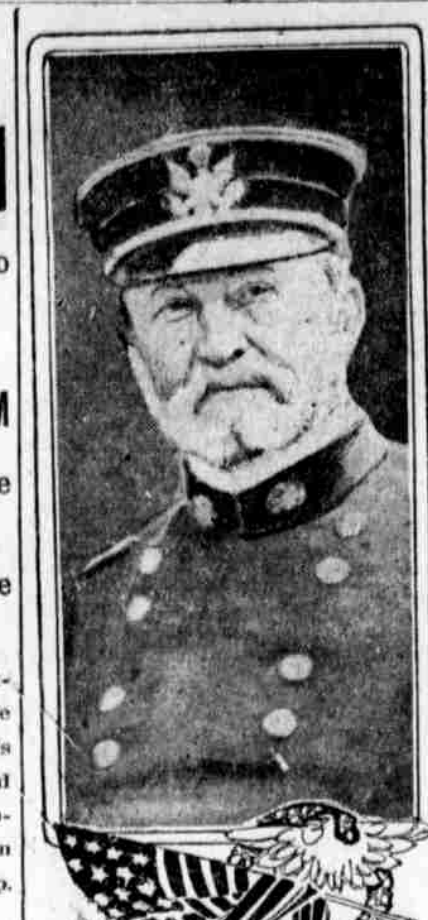
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